

Compactly-supported Wannier functions, algebraic K -theory, and tensor network states

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field	p	class		$d = 0$	$d = 1$	$d = 2$
C	0	A		Z	Z	$2.\mathbf{Z}$
	1	AIII		0	Z	$2.\mathbf{Z}$
R	0	AI		Z	Z	Z
	1	BDI		$\mathbf{Z}/2$	$\mathbf{Z}/2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}$	$\mathbf{Z}/2 \oplus 2.\mathbf{Z}$
	2	D		$\mathbf{Z}/2$	$2.\mathbf{Z}/2$	$3.\mathbf{Z}/2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}$
	3	DIII		0	$\mathbf{Z}/2$	$3.\mathbf{Z}/2$
	4	AII		Z	Z	$\mathbf{Z}/2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}$
	5	CII		0	Z	$2.\mathbf{Z}$
	6	C		0	0	Z
	7	CI		0	0	0

Kitaev (2009);
Schnyder et al (2008)

“Tenfold way” classification of topological classes of band structures in various symmetry classes, based on topological K -theory of vector bundles [i.e. Atiyah’s $K^{-p}(T^d)$ and $KR^{-p}(T^d)$ groups] for torii T^d , up to $d = 2$.

Z = group of integers, $\mathbf{Z}/2$ = integers mod 2, $k.\mathbf{Z}$ = sum of k copies of **Z**

field	p	class	$\pi_0 K_0(\varphi_p^{(d)})$	$d = 0$	$d = 1$	$d = 2$
C	0	A	\mathbf{Z}	\mathbf{Z}	\mathbf{Z}	$2.\mathbf{Z}$
	1	AIII	$d.\mathbf{Z}$	0	\mathbf{Z}	$2.\mathbf{Z}$
R	0	AI	\mathbf{Z}	\mathbf{Z}	\mathbf{Z}	\mathbf{Z}
	1	BDI	$\mathbf{Z}/2 \oplus d.\mathbf{Z}$	$\mathbf{Z}/2$	$\mathbf{Z}/2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}$	$\mathbf{Z}/2 \oplus 2.\mathbf{Z}$
	2	D	$(d+1).\mathbf{Z}/2$	$\mathbf{Z}/2$	$2.\mathbf{Z}/2$	$3.\mathbf{Z}/2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}$
	3	DIII	$d.\mathbf{Z}/2$	0	$\mathbf{Z}/2$	$3.\mathbf{Z}/2$
	4	AII	\mathbf{Z}	\mathbf{Z}	\mathbf{Z}	$\mathbf{Z}/2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}$
	5	CII	$d.\mathbf{Z}$	0	\mathbf{Z}	$2.\mathbf{Z}$
	6	C	0	0	0	\mathbf{Z}
	7	CI	0	0	0	0

Table 1: Table of results for topological phases that can be realized using compactly-supported Wannier functions (polynomial sections) or TNSs. First three columns: labels for symmetry classes of topological phases. Fourth column: results of the analysis of the present paper for what can be realized with polynomial sections in dimension d , up to homotopy. Fifth through seventh columns: topological phases in general non-interacting fermion systems in dimensions $d = 0, 1$, and 2 , classified by $K^{-p}(T^d)$ (for **C**) or $KR^{-p}(T^d)$ (for **R**), for comparison with the fourth column.